security the President's tender of the other of a home,
or. In doing so, I secrificed the conforts of a home,
endeared by the strongest early ties and secred secgiations, to embark in an undertaking which presented eintime, to embark in an undertaking which presented at the best but a dark and unsatisfactory prospect. I reached Kansas, and entered upon the discharge of my efficial duties, in the most gloomy hour of her history. Decelation and ruin reigned on every hand, howest and fractions were described, the emoke of burning declings darkened the atmosphere: women and children, driven from their babitations, wandered over the prairies and Nom their babitations, wandered over the prairies and among the wordlands, or songht refuge and protection even among the Indian tribes. The highways were infected with numerous predstory bands, and the times were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting partitions, each excited almost to frenzy, and determined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Perriory, at the period of my arrival. Her treasury was bankrupt. There were no pecuniary resources within herself to meet the were no pecunisry resources within herself to meet the exigencies of the time. The Congressional appropriations, intended to defray the expenses of a year, were herefricient to meet the demands of a formula. boss, intended to defray the expenses of a year, were heatherent to meet the demands of a fortinght. The laws were null, the Courts virtually suspended, and the civil arm of the Government almost entirely pewerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energeti action—was necessary. I at once saw what was needed, and without heatation gave myself to the work. For six months I have isbored with uncessing industry. The accusts med and needed hours for sleep have been employed in the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or recreation. My health has failed under the pressure. Nor is this all, to my own private purse, without assurance of resorted, in every emergeacy, for the required funds. Whether these armous services and my country, you are abundantly qualified to determine.

That I have met with opposition, and even bitter That I have met with opposition, and even littler witnessettion and vincetive unsince is no matter for set nishment. No man has ever yet beld an important or responsible post in our own or any other country and escaped consure. I should have been we is and facilitie deed had I expected to pass torough the fiery orderal entirely unscattled, especially as I was required, it not to come in conflict with, at least to it was required, it not to come in conflict with, at least to it was evil machinations, and held in restraint whicked passions, or rid. the Territory of many lawless, reckless and desperate men. Beside, it were impossible to come in contact with the conflicting interests which governed the conduct of the conflicting interests which governed the conduct of many well-dispose persons without becoming an object of mistrust and abuse. While from others, whose sole ebject was notoriously personal advancement at any sarrifice of the general good and at every hazard, it would have been ridical us to anticipate the meed of praise for disinterested solion; and hence, ho sever palpable might have been my patriotism, ho wever just my official conduct, or however beneficial in its results, I do not marvel that my motives have been impugued and are interested. and my integrity maligned. It is, however, so well known, that I need scarcely record the fact, that those who have attributed my labors to a desire for guber natorial or senatorial honors, were and are the nasives the apprants for those high trusts and powers and feelishly imagined that I stood between them and the consummation of their ambitious designs and high-

wering hopes.

But whatever may be thought or said of m. motive But whatever may be thought or said of ma motives or deeless I have the prond consciousness of leaving this scene of my severe and anxious toil with clean hance, and the satisfactory nonviction that He who can penetrate the immost receive of the heart, and read its secret thoughts, will approve my purposes and acts. In the discharge of my exacutive fonctions I have invariably sought to do equal and exact justice to all men, however bumble or exalted. I have eache ved all sectional disputations kept aloof from all party efficiency and have alike sourced an nerous threats of persional tional disputations, kept aloof from all party stilliations, and have alike seconed an account threats of pers and injury and violence and the most fly tering promises of advancement and reward. And I ask and claim nothing more for the part I have axed that the simple merit of having endeavored to perform my duty. This I have done, at all times and upon every occasion regardless of the opinions of men, and utterly fearness of consequences. Occasionally I have been fixed to assume great responsibilities, and depend solely upon my own resources to accomplish important ends; but in all such instances, I have carefully examined surrounding circumstances, weighed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now neted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now reviewing them. I am so well satisfied with the policy uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, it should not be changed in the slightest particular an parting with you I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warn-

words of kinety advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well aware that most of the Loubles which lately spitated the Territory, were occasioned by men who had no especial interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents, while it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercanary other personal considerations. The great hely of other personal considerations. The great of any of the actual citizens are conservative law abiling, pease-loving men, disposed rather to make succides for conclination and correspond peace, than to insist for their entire rights should the general good thereby be exaced to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of gravious mistakes, but no

with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fear-ful strife an entile community. This was deen extrated during the civil commotions with which the Ferritory was convulsed. While the people generally were and e their peaceful callings, amail combina tions of crafty, scheming and designing men succeeded, from purely selfi-h motives, in bringing upon them a of most ismentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done. They never derived that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil decires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually in sulging surmises of renewed hostilinies. They are not toe friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of their are not only the enemies of this Territory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The Kensas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most netarious de ign. The scheme has thus far been frustrated, but it has not been abandoned. You are intrusted not only with the guardiarship of this Territory, but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a greater degree than you may at present suppose. You should, therefore, frown down every effort to foment discord, and especially to array settlers from different sections of the Union in-hostility against each other. All true patriots, whether from the North or

other. All true patriots, whether from the North or South, the East or West, should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause, the preservation of the Union, and he who shall whisper a desire for its dissolution, no matter what may be his pretensions, or to what faction or party he claims to belong, is unworthy of your confidence, deserves your strongest reprobation, and should be broaded as a traiter to his country. There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished in every patriotic heart, and let it not cry in vain. It every patriotic heart, and let it not cry in vain. It tells you that this attempt at dissolution is no new thing; but that, even as early as the days of our first Precident, it was agitated by ambitious assurants for pince and power. And if the appeal of a still more recent hero and patriot was needed in his time, how much more applicable is it now, and in it as Territory.

"The possible dissolution of the Union," he says, "has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to rever the Union." Let it not be suppossed that I impute to all of those who have taken as citive part in these unwice and unprofitable discussions a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The homorable feelings of Sate pride and local attachments find a piece in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. piece in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pare. But while such men are conscious of their own integ-ity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the civireus of other States are their political but the citizens of other States are their political brethren, and that, however mistaken they may be in their views the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicious and reprocedes may, in time, croste mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to fomest these fails divisions, and to influen-the natural isolonies of different costs.

reacy to former these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jeal-unsize of different sections of the coun-try. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially in the history of republics."

When I look upon the present condition of the Terri-tory, and contrast it with what it was when I first en-tered it I feel satisfied that my administration has not been p ejudicial to its interests. On every band, I now perceive unmistakable indications of websare and pros-perity. The honest scaler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him nopurenes his way unhumed over every public thorough fare. The torch of the incoudisty has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed have been replaced with more substantial baudings. Hordes of banditti no longer is in wait in every ravine for plunder and assessination. Invasions of hastile armies have ceased, and infuriated partisans, living in our midst, have emphatically turned their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. Labourers are everywhere at work-farms undergoing triffd improvements—merchants are driving a thriving the model of their contents.

various occupations. Real e-sate, in town and country, has mercased in value almost withvarious occupations. Rank essate, in town and country, has increased in value almost without precedest, until in some pieces it is commercing prices that never could have been anticipated. Whether this bealthy and happy change is the result solely of my executive labors, or not it certainly has occurred during my administration. Upon your-selves must mainly depend the preservation and perselves must mainly depend the preservation and perpetuity of the present prosperous condition of affairs.
Guard if with unceating vigilance, and protect it as
you would your lives. Keep down that party spirit,
which, if permitted to obtain the matery, must lead to
devolation. Watch closely and condemn in its infancy
every insidueus movement that can possibly tend to disoute and district. Suffer no local prejudices to disturthe prevailing harmony. To every appeal to these turns
deaf ear, as did the Savior of men to the promptings of
the deceiver. Act as a united based of hysthers bound
together by one common tie. Your interests are the
same and by this course alone can they be maintained.
Follow this, and your hearts and homes will be made
light and happy by the richest blessings of a kind and

Follow this, and your hearts and homes will be made light and happy by the richest blessings of a kind and munificent Providence.

To you the pesceable citizens of Kansar, I owe my preteful acknowledgments for the aid and comfort your kind assurances and hearty coperation have afforded in many dark and trying hours. You have my sincer at thanks, and my earnest prayers that you may be shundardly rewarded of Heaven.

To the ladies of the Territry—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the honest settlers—I am also under a weight of obligation. Their pions prayers have not been raised in vain, nor their numerous assurances of confidence in the policy of my administration failed to exert a saintary influence.

And last though not the least, I must not be unmindful of the noble men—who form the Military Depart-

And last, though not the least, I must not be unfitted foil of the noble men who form the Military Department of the West. To General Persifer F. Smita and the efficers soring under his command. I retarn my thanks for many valuable services. Although from different parts of the Union, and naturally imbued with thanks for many valuable services. Atmosph from different parts of the Union, and naturally inbued with sectional prejunices, I know of no instance in which such prejunices have been permitted to stand in the way of a faithful resdy, cheerful and corrections charge of duty. Their conduct in this respect is worthy of universal commendation and presents a bright example for those executing the civil power. The good behavior of all the sudders who were called upon to assist me. is, in fact, deserving of especial notice. Meny of these troops officers and men had served with me on the fields of Mexico against a foreign foe, and it is a source of no httle satisfac ion to know that the laurels there won have been further adorned by the praiseworthy alacrity with which they aided to allay a destructive fraticidal strice at home.

With a firm reliance in the protecting care and overruling providence of that Great Being who holds in this bands the destinies alike of men and of nations, I bid farewell to Kanssa and her people, trusting that whatever events may bereaf er befall them, they will, in the exercise of His wisdom, goodness and power, by

in the exercise of His wisdom, goodness and power, by so directed as to promote their own best interest and that of the beloved country of which they are destined

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ALPS AT BOSTON.

Defeat of the Palmerston Cabinet,

PROGRESS OF THE CHINESE WAR. Treaty Between England & Persia Signed.

The Cupard screw steamship Alps, from Laverpso at 5 p. m. on the 4th inst., arrived at Boston en route for New-York yesterday morning. Her advices are four days later than those received by the America. The A pe passed on the 6th inst., the steamer Eu-

ropa, 200 miles west of Cape Clear.

The Alps brings no mail, but we received by he our usual files of London papers.

The steamship Africa arrived out at Liverpool on the 2d inst., and the steamship City of Baltimore on the 3d inst.

In the House of Con mons on Tuesday, the 3d inst. the Government was defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion regarding the operations at Canton. The vote stood 263 for the motion and 247 against it. It was not thought, however, that Lord Palmerston would resign or dissolve Parliament at present.

Of the debate in the House, the following accounts

present a vivid picture:

From The Morning Star of Murch 3.

The fate of Muniters with Lange in the bulance, but only for a tew nours longer. The debate in the Commors on Mr. Cobden's motion was again adjourned. more on hit. Cobden's motion was again adjourned last night, but with an understanding on both sides that the division shall certainly be taken this evening. This gives Ministers the advantage of another twenty-four hours, and no British Cabinet ever stuggled with more camestness to save itself than that of Lord Palmerston. And the threat of a dissolution in order to give it a victory has been clearly expressed from the lips of the Premier himself. However, it can only be a threat, for the Government must know that the country is much more opposed to the saughter at Caston that the themse of Commons, with all its rebuke Carton than the House of Commons, with all its rebuk-

d remonstrance. Wher the Commons resumed its sittings last night, there was abundant evidence of the greatest excite-ment. The H-use itself was crowded to excess and all the lobbies were througed by geatlemen making every possible effort to obtain admission, or to pick up arts amid the crowd, and the liveliest three a were everheard without any effort to listen. The Peers had but a short sixing, and art the available seats at their disposal in the Commons were occupied at once, and continued full till the debate was adjourned at mid-

For some hours, however, the speeches were dull. For some hours, however, the speeches were dull.

Mr. R. Phillimore began the debate in support of Mr.
Cobden's motion, and was followed by Sir George
Grey, who certainly appeared to present a cautious defense of the proceedings at Cauton. Other speeches
succeeded, and among them one from Sir John Pakington, who commented upon the ruinous defense
which Government had set up. There was a speech
siso from Gen Williams, which was listened to with silence for only a few moments—afterward he was almost inaudidle amid the hubbub. When he had conalmost mandalle amid the hubble. When he had can cluded, a rush of members end avored to street the eye of Mr. Speaker; the most important was Mr. Syd-ney Herbert, who made a clever appeal in support of the resolution and Mr. Serieant Shee came after him with a legal argument on the other side, delivered in a loud voice, rendered necessary by the impatience of the Hutse. Mr. Shee's speed was cut short by bot-terous cuteries and a motion to adjourn. Notice was given for a division on this motion and members soon crowder the seals and decreay, but no division was taker; and there was an interchange of some wards of twen Lord Palmerston and Mr. Discaell, which may be taken to meen that the main question will certainly be

taken to meen that the main question will certainly be decided to night.

The nice ing of Ministerial supporters in the House of Commers was held yesterday at Lord Palmerston official residence in Downing street. Lord Palmerston accressed the meeting for about three quarters of an hour. He justified at the proceedings at Caston, and stated that Sir. M. Stymeur has full powers to act as he had done, and that he was not a man likely to adopt

more, it would be a question for the country to determine. There were about 100 or 100 members present.

From The Morning Star of March a.

The de est of the Yalmerston Administration—the justification of England from the accuestion of barbarity and it justice—and the possibility that Parliament may at once be dissolved, constitute the startling news of the results.

After four nights debate, the House of Commonship come to a vote on the resolution which Mr. Cobde-leved, condemnators of the bon bardment of Canton

Majority sames Mudsters. 16
In order to appreciate the full value of this vole, continental politicises ought to be apprised of two continental politicises ought to be apprised of two things—first, of the character and position of the man who followed Mr. Cobden into the lobby: and assoud, of the number of vote: which Ministers resorded in favor of themselves. The Cabinet Ministers and others hooling official places dependent upon Ministers, are not less than 30; and as these incividuals were, on this occasion, upon their trial, the moral effect of Mr. Cober in trion must be judged of by subtracting them from the civision. But it is of more importance to observe the names on the division list, as it will be published to morrow. If we do not mistike, it will be seen that Mr. Cobben was followed by—not men as Mr. serve the names on the division list, so it will be published to morrow. If we do not mist ske it will be so en that Mr. Cobcen was followed by uch men as Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Lord Stanley, Mr. Discaell, Lord John Russell, Sir J. Pakington, Sir De Lacy Evans, S.r.E. Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Manners, Mr. Roebuck—in fact, by every member who represents the various feelings and rections in the lower House of Parliament, with the exception of these on the Treasury Bench, and by every statesman of eminence who dees not at this momen derive emblument for active official services. It may, we think be safely stated, that there never was a motion saturities to our Legislature which succeeded in carrying so much to our,Legislature which succeeded in carrying so much renowned statesmanship, and so many different parties against the advisers of the Crown. Under such cir. cometances the worst divisional defeat that might have

cometances the worst divisional defeat that might have been anticipated would have been a victory.

The last night of the debate in the Commons was accompanied, it possible, by a still greater amount of interest. It was opened by Mr. R. Paimer, who spoke in favor of the motion. Coll Herbert followed against it. Mr. N. Kendal from the Conservative benches, described the abots fixed into Canton as "merciful and intimated that be would vote against the motion. Mr. Milner Gibson spoke at length in its support, and asked in the event of a dissolution, whether Government was prepared to go to the busings with the crement was prepared to go to the busings with the crement was prepared to go to the busings with the crement was prepared to go to ourse, neglected to ans were. Mr. Gibson's question. Then came Mr. Henley sgainst the Government, Mr. Egerenn in its favor and Mr. J. G. Phillimore neither one way nor another, or rather with a speech in support of Mr. Cobden's resolution and ready with a vore against it. Mr. B. Cochrane spoke for the motion, and Mr. T. Chambers, the artisgopist of opiom traffit, against it. Afterward, Mr. Ro-buck made a speech against the Canton bombartiment of a very charasteristic nature, and the House began rapidly to fill. Mr. Gildetset soon followed, and the House of Commons perhaps never presented a more exciting scene than while the Hon gestleman proceeded to castigate our proceedings in the Canton waters. Lord Derby and his brother peers filled the seat-beneath the strangers' gallery: the seats reserved for the diplomatic curps were crowded by those who represent the various nations of the world: proceeded to cashgate out his brother peers filled the waters. Lord Derby and his brother peers filled the seath beneath the strangers gallery; the rests reserved for the diplomatic curps were crowded by those who represent the various nations of the world; and the members benches, both below and above, were entirely occupied. Mr. Gisdstone made a fervid speech and an eloquent appeal; and when he resumed his seat he was followed by Lord Palmes. ston, who spoke with not less vigor, and a mid an ex ston, who spoks with not less vigor, and amid an excitement almost redoubled in intensity. Lord Palmerston did not conclude till 11, and Mr. Disraeli rose at
that late hour, amid considerable clamps for a division.
Mr. Disraeli ho rever, proceeded to call attention, as
be said, to the simple issue before the House, and he
said he certainly regarded that issue to be a censure
men the Government. Mr. Disraeli only spoke for
half an hour, and Mr. Cobden made some words of
reply. This done, the division was taken at 2 o'clack,
and the numbers were announced amid great silence,
followed by cheers and counter cheers, which profollowed by cheers and counter cheers, which pro-duced a scene of extraordinary excitement for a Brids:

Perliament.

The excitement within the walls of the House of the excitement within the walls of the House of the House of the excitement to the comparison t The sectlement when how er, little in comparison to that witnessed in the labbies and hall- outside, or even what took place in Palace yard and Parliament street. An applies crowd had awaited the result of the division up till after 2 o'clock, and no sconer was it ac-An abrico's crowd had awaited the result of the distinction up till after 2 o'clock, and no sooner was it announced that Government was defeated than the words were taken up and shouted at the top of the human voice till they ring throughout Westmuster Hall, and they were heralded in the same way in Palace yard. A multirude througed the path which members take in leaving the House, and the joy that took hold of the people certainly appeared to be excessive. At all events it was unanimous, and plans were immediately devised to lay hold of Mr. Cobden and bear bim off in triumph. Meanwhile, the members continued to pass on—the adherents of Ministers evidently endeavoring to evade the people because they gave them anything but a courteous reception, while their opponents were cheered amid fraotic gestures. There obsers rose to a thunder-pitch as Mr. Gladstone appeared conducting a lady, and the encering did not diminish before the presence of Lord John Russell, who in vain remensirated against the excitement. Mr. Dis racte and Sir John Pakington also reserved enthusiastic outbursts, and these were followed by shouts and grouns which intimated that the well known faces of the Givernment whippers in had been recognized. erruent whippers in had been recognized.

Sir J. F. Crampton, late British minister to the United States, has been appointed British minister to the King of Hanovet.

The Paris Journal says: "We learn by the latest news from China, under date of December 15, that the Court of Pekin has pablished a desce prohibiting all subjects of the Celectial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with death."

The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post

The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post writes on Monday evening:

"The bases of a treaty between Persia and England are not yet signed. Hos in less are suspended, but there is no regular armistice. No representations have been, or will be made at Teheran by the frie dly Powers until the bases of the treaty are signed.

The election for the Northern Division of Leicestershire, in the place of the Marquis of Granby, elevated to the recrue, took place on Monday, the 3d inst. Lead John Manners was poposed and seconded; Major Henry Powys and Mr. Cobden were also nominated but as their supporters declined to go to the poil. Lord John Manners was seedaned duly elected.

There was another meeting of the memployed in Lenden on Monday has: Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons were present. A resolution was passed appealing to the Government to recognize he argancy of the present orisis, and to take prompt mesures to enable those who are starving here to enagrate to the colones where heir labor and their skill waiter asing them selves from destination to the episyment of an abundance of the recessaries of life, would, by the develops ent of the vast resources of those presentors, even a beathy at insure to the undustry and a sound we loop and of the vest resources of those precessions, give a healthy stimulus to the industry and a sound and sate expansion to the commerce of the mother

the overland mail official dispatches have been received from Sir John Bowring and Sir Michael Sey-mour to Jan 5. They give accounts of the attempt made to retake Teatotum Fort, and of an attack upon made to tetake Teatotum Fort, and of an attack upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese junks. The acts k, which was well concerted, being made at low water when the large men-of-war could not asfely marenver, was brilliandy repelled. Sir Michael Say-moor had thought it wise to abandon his post at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthered his positions at forts lower down the river. Five builded men were expected at Singapore. The details of the massacre of the Europeans on board the Thirde are also communicated in these dispatches. It appears that the Thistle left Canton on her passage to Hong Kong. The Chinese passengers were searched to accertain that they had no arms, and this point being settled the vessel started. Presently seventeen Cuinere obtained knives from a woman who had secreted them useer her clothes, and who, it seems, had not been efficiently searched. With these they fell on the them useer her clothes, and who, it seems, had not been efficiently searched. With these they fell on the eleven unsmed Europeans, one of whom was the Spanish Vice-Consul, and murdered them sil. Then running the vessel into a creek they set fire to her, say carried the heads of their victims on shore, lesving the books to be burned. These seventeen Cumese were soldiers in disguise and were their uniforms under the garmen's they had assumed to gain admission to the toer design, and will give them the full price for the bends. The Thistic beings an iran boat was not destroyed. Her bull was found text day by our boats with the eleven charted bodies decapitated—a melancholy evidence of their bornd fats. On the 12th of the price of the shurthy west of Cantan choly evidence of their beend take. On the 13th of Jaruary the whole of the suburbs west of Cauton were burnt by the British forces. In this service a party of the 18th regiment intesed their way, and get ling under the city wall were assailed with stones and ting under the city wall were assailed with stones and matchicks, losing two men killed cloven severely wounded and ten slightly wounded. A large from had also taken place inside the city. The mand-rias have issued in various districts the most bloodtairs y edicts against the English, and have affered large rewards to those who may succeed in assassimation or mendiarism in Hong Kong. All Chinese have been ordered to quit the service of foreigners and return to their houses, and so powerful is the mandarm system that distributed datase establish anoth trouble, if not positive that drob diet de citails nuch trouble, if not positive destruction, upon the relatives of the offender. Fine consequence is that nearly all the Chinese servants have left or are leaving. At Hong Kong a Chinese destruction, upon the relatives of the offender. The consequence is that nearly all the Chinese servants have left or are 'eaving. At Hong Kong a Chinese baker named Keing had mixed a large quantity of area he with his bread, and after sending it round to his custometre, left for Macso in a steamer. The quantity of area he was so large that it was soon detected, and antide to he ng immediately administered to these who had per aken of the bread no father-suite had followed. The Queen of Spair has conferred the Order of the Golden Fleece on the eldest sen of the Emperor of Kussie, and the Cordon of Maria Louisa on the Emperor of Russie, and the Cordon of Maria Louisa on the Emperor of Russie.

A war between Spain and Mexico would appear to be aim out certain. The Spanish Ministry has addressed be aim out certain. The Spanish Ministry has addressed be all ost certain. The Spanish status of an active of Spanis at the European Con: a explaining the quarrel. Having m-ationed the more as and robbeties committed in the persons and goods of Spanish subjects residing in Mexico, by the soldiers of Gen. Alvarez the present Culef of the Mexican Republic, the note declares that the Spanish My vican Republic, the note declars that he spara in Government does not desire to make the people and the Government of Mexico responsible for these a recious acts if the Mexican Government would not take energetic steps to repair them. In this spirit the Spanish legation in Mexico has been instructed to demand from the Mexican Government the publishment of the effenders and the indemnification of the Spanish subjects who have been the vicinus. But at the same time fearing that this demand is not complied with the Spanish Government has ordered the departure of the Covernment has ordered time fearing that this demand is not compled with, the Spatish Government has ordered the deaviture of vessels of war and troop from the Havana in sufficient strength for the protection of Spanish subjects. Five vessels of war, with troops, l'aevice leave Spain to reinforce the squadron at the Havana. The expedition will sitting the subjects of thirty vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish Government deplores the recessity of resorting to such measures loward a pation united to Spain in blood, language and religion; but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation is tudent to avenge the national dignity.

is under to avenge the national dignity. Dermark has dispatched her reply to the notes of

Powers, declines the intervention of the Germanic Diet, and declares in a certain measure that the King is decided on maintaining the rights confided to him by God and the nation. This reply has produced a most unfavorable impression at Berlin.

A dispatch from Berne of the 28th nlt. states that the authorities of Nanichtical are apprehensive of a new

A dispatch from Berne of the 28th ult, states that the suthernies of Neufokitel are apprehensive of a new attempt on the part of the Royalists. The Republican officers have assembled in council on the subject. The militia has re-reved instructions to hold itself in readiness for events. The posts have been doubled, and the median erial reinforced by the cuides. A dispatch

here for events. The posts have been doubled, and
the gendarmerie reinforced by the guides. A dispatch
dated, Paris, March 2, says: "It is confidently stated
"that the last preliminary conference between Count
"Hazfeldt and Count Walewski, on the affairs of
"Neufchatel will take place very shortly."
An Imperial ordinance, dated Milan, February 28,
abnounces that the resignation of Marshal Radetzky
has been accepted. The Archduke Maximiban is officially appointed Governor General of the LombardoVenetian States. General Count Gulav is invested
with the military command in Lombardy. Venice.

with the military command in Lombardy, Venice,
Carinthia, and on the coast.

A dispatch from Constantinople states that a decree
of the Sultan has been issued ordering the formation of
a gendanteria on the model of that of the French. of the Sultan has been issued ordering the formation of a gendarmerie on the model of that of the French.

Accounts from Constantinople to the 23d alt, state that the commission appointed to carry out the new delineation of Bessers bia had completed its labors, and the Moldavians had been put in possession of the town of Belgrad, which they immediately garrisoned with their militia, as well as Ismail.

The following dispased has been received from Constantinople: "Mehemet Bey, who served in the war of irsurrection in Hungary, has set out for Circavais, where he has been invited to act as generalisal no. "Great agitation prevails in the Caucasus, and prepar ations are in progress against a Russian invasion, which is said to be imminent."

Intelligence from Teberan, of the 5th inst., announces that the movements of twoops continued, and that rumerous Affghan chiefs were soliciting the permission of the Shah to serve in the army of Shiraz.

There was a rumor current at Teberan of the exputer of Mandahar by a Persian corps.

A dispatch received via Marzeilles states that Isah Khan, who defended Herat, had been killed. It also brings a contradiction of the rumor that Forrah, a town between Herat and Candahar, had been taken. The Russins had exempted from taxes several tribs who were to urnish to the Shah 30,000 men infantry

The Russian had exempted from taxes several tribs:
who were to urnish to the Shah 30,000 men infantry
and cavalry. It is added that arrangements are being
made to convey this force from Daybersan on brand
the Russian fleet on the Caspian Sea, as auxiliaries to

Paris, Tuesday, March 3, 1857. The treaty with Persia was signed here to-day.

The Spanish Ministry has addressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European Courts ex-plaining the quarrel with Mexico. The expedition to concentrate at Havana will altogether consist of thirty vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish Government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation usived to Spain in blood language and religion, but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

A Hamburg letter of Saturday, Feb. 28, says "Merchants here have received private news from Hong Keng and Singapore by the overland mail of a most alarming description. The bombardment and cuttlagration of Canton had excited the Chinese to a gereral movement against all Europeans, and the Chinese populace were beginning to show a courage quite tinwonted, and from which danger is appre-

but bed.

The movement was not confined to Caina slone, but bad become visible at Singapore. The English and German residents of Singapore have been obliged to aim the misely-s against attacks in the streets from the infuriated Chicece, who were joined by the Ma-

The Hamburger Bonsenhalle states positively that it has received advices from Hong Kong to 2 o'clock p. m. of the 15th of January per steamer Madras.

The fire produced in the out-kirts of Canton by the Bruish bombardment had extended itself to the city, ard the latter had become one sheet of flame.

LATEST.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 3, 1857. The TEA market has again advanced to-day, and 1 01/13 per pound has been paid for about 5,000 cheets of common Coppon.

A etter from Paris says that the Neufchatel affair is not improving, and from what we can learn all the parties concerned are in a very bad humor with each other. The Emperor Napoleon cannot but feel morti-fied at being duped by the King of Prussia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

For Alps | Liverroot, March 3, 1877.

Haradistuffs.—We have again to report to day an exceedingly slow market for Breadstuffs. In wheat there was only a limited business done at a general reduction of 1872d Phasis!, choice Son here Red belien obtainable at 8 8, while 916 was attreme value of White. Flour usualable, after market 1878 bits extra Ohis were offered at anction, but only 829 bits. soid at 28, 3, and 360 bits, extra Camacha offered but withdrawn, 99 teins highest bit. Indian Corn in small request and quiet at about Friday's quotations—31,9 for Mixed 34.034/6 for Yellow, 25/48; fr White. We quote Wheat: Red 8.28,8, White 1878 @ 7.0 lb.

was 6 at 76 m.

Fravristors—Beef without changes; new would bring full prices but dd is still neglected. Pork—About 400 bbis, new American old transhipped from France, have been sold as something under 50/1 1,000 bbis. American old transhipped from France, have been sold at 85. Bacon quiet but steady at late quotations. Lard continues in good request 71/27/1 being pade, according to quality.

Tallow is in a very unsettled state, prices being fictilinally supported by speculators. The nearest value of Butchers' Association te-day, to sell is 60/47 cmt.

quality
rrow—The market remains dull, and prices after very
An occasional lot is sold at a slight reduction, but genlast work's rates are supported. The advices per Africa.

sales were 6 186 bare, and days being on specula ion.

Middling. 71-16

In Manchester, to-day, the market was dull, but without quotable decline in price.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.

quotable decline in price.

(Signed)

BICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co.

DAILY REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKELLY Saturday, Feb. 28.—The sales of Cotton to day are estimated at 6 600 bales, including 600 American and 400 Surat on
speculation and for export, 400 Surat, 100 Exprism, 540 Scarli
and 3 950 American, to the trade. The market has been steady

previous rates. wonday, March 2.—The sales of Cotton to-day are estimated Solve bales, including 500 American and 1,000 Surat on special not and for export. See Surat 300 Expytians 340 Brazil and so American to the trade. The market has been dull and in-

lation and for export, by Sales. The market has been a lation and for export. The market has been active, at previous rather sales to-day were 3,000 bales 1,500 cm.

Thereas, March 3. The sales to-day were 3,000 bales 1,500 cm. speculation. Market quiet, unchanged. The steamship City of haltimore arrived after close of market, with dates from Newhortze 19th. saidtal for money, and Straged for account. On

Thereby, in the sect.

cerval of ref Morey

The India House having lent at 55 Poent's portion of the amount lately paid to them by the Great India Pentinental Rational Compact, about £75,00 in Gold were withdrawn from the Bank of England for expertation. In Paris on Tuesday the funds cleared at 101 Me. for money and 71t 45c for account.

Bigland, Athya & Co.'s Circular.

Per Alps.)

Liverroot, March 4 1857—p. m. Breadsturys—A dull and lifeless trace since Friday. Yes enday's Market there was a large attendance of bayers: t den and for all articles was quite retail, and to make progressiblers would need to have given way to the extent of 2d, bush! And 1/ P bbl. on Flour. Indian Corn flagged on the exception of increasing imports. Bed Suthern, 8 (28.9); White, 8.989, 6.97 70 the, a very cuttaes tele would command the latter rate indian Command the Note of the Command the latter rate indian Command the State of the Command the Latter rate indian Command the Research of the Command the Research of the Research of

45; Pearl, same.
Naval Strukes Spirits of Turpentine, slow sale 40:6 241.
Common Rosin active, at 4:6 24 2; 12 245; for extra qualities.
Otto-Sperm has further advanced, a d £ 100 is now the nearest quotation for fine long, 30 turn Crude, with headmatter, sold at this price. Linceed unchanged.
Bank-Market strong, and supplies wanted.

A., P. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

A., P. & R. Maxwell's Circular.

[Per sips.]

Liverpool. Tuesday, Mar. 3, 1857.

Liverpool. Tuesday, Mar. 3, 1857.

Cathesis and Frour, and from fersion pures and Goals, we have received 11 67 quarters wheat, is 187 quarters inclusion.

Com. and 3,979 harries Flour. The supports comprise 5,669 quarters Whest, 65 quarters that, 18 281 quarters Indian Gom, and 3,979 harries Flour. The substance comprise 5,669 quarters and 1,640 harries Flour. The substance comprise 5,669 quarters and 1,640 harries Flour. The substance of the dearing the west, the demand for both Whest and Flour having been quite in retail, at prices rather in favor of buyers. Indian Corollas been in fair required both for shipment to freland and for export to France and Spain. Prices may be considered the same as on Tuesday last, although some new yellow in soft continuous as left at sight decline. No change in other articles. At to-day's Market there was a moderate attendance of town desires and of millers from the country. Wheat met a very slow retail de mand, at a decline from the prices of Tuesday last of 16,6704, by boshel. Flotts was also much neglected, site our prices. Indian Communication of 64 of 19 seek and barrel. Ours and Ourneau, unbout change in value, but the demand was slow. Baullet and Pass remained as last quoted; but Beans were more salable, at last week' prices. Indian Conn was not much inquired for, and the tendency was rather dewnward. We quote musted at 33,5233/9, yellow 31,7234/9, and white at 33-6376/5 \$ 420 m.

MARINE APPAIRS. LAUNCH.

Mr. E. F. Williams will issueh from his yard as Greenpoint on Tuesday next, the schooner J. T. W.J. liams. She is 118 feet 6 inches keel, 33 feet beam, feet bold, and 363 ture measurement. She is owned by J. T. Williams and others, and is intended for the

consting trade. Mr Williams has also just commenced laying the keel of a bark of 400 tuns for Mr. Alexander, and in tended for the Rio trade.

WRECKS ON LOND ISLAND.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

East Hampton. L. I., March 19, 1857. The schooner Invoice of Harwich, Mass., Eldrige master, from Norfolk on Sunday, the 15th inst, with 5,729 bushels corn and 25 barrels tar, consigned to par ties in Fall River was wrecked so the south side o Long Island, 15 miles west of Montauk Light, on the night of the 18th at 12 o'clock-crew all saved. The schooler is full of water. Her cargo will probably be saved in a damaged state, if the weather holds moderate. The vessel will probably be lost, materials saved. She is 120 tune burden, eight years old, and partially secured in Harwich; cargo probably incured m New-York.

This morning (19th) the Government schooner Eliza was also wrecked on the south side of the Island opposite Sagg Pond (Bridge Hampton). The Captain supposed himself on Nantucket Shoals, and cut away his masts to ease the vessel. She will probably come off if the means are applied at once.

NAVAL. Correspondence of The N. Y. Pribune Washington, March 19, 1857.

The steam-frigate Merrimac, recently arrived at Norfolk, is destined for the Pacific station as the flag-ship. The razee Cumberland, the repairs of which are just completed at the Charlestown Navy Yard, is to be the flag-ship of the squadron on the Coast of Africa, to be commended by Commodore T. A. Conover. Cumberland was a frigate of fifty guns, built about sixteen years since at Boston, and has performed a great deal of service. She needed extensive repairs, and it was decided to reduce her to a heavy sloop, which has been done. Her armament is twenty-two 9-inch guns on the gun-deck, and two 10-inch guns on pivots on the upper deck, one forward and the other aft, all of improved Dahlgan pattern. The total complement of the ship will be somewhat short of four hundred souls, instead of ave hundred, which she carried as a frigate. She was always a fast ship, and it is thought that she will, as a sloop, be improved in this respect. Her stowage of water and provisions for the above complement will be very large, her armament of the most formidable character; and, taken altogether, she will doubtless be the most efficient ship of her class

TRIAL FOR MUTINY.

Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20, 1857.

The case of the United States agt, four of the crew of the ship New York for assault upon Capt. Alexander

McKermon was closed to day.

The counsel for the prisoner had no evidence to offer, but opened the defense this morning in an able and critical review of the evidence presented by the Gov.

Col. Carmon made a bold and energetic argument against the prisoners, in which he contended that the evidence, without the shadow of a doubt, clearly con-victed the prisoners of the offense as they stand charged

before the Court.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Judge Dickerson charged the Jury in a very clear and dispessionst view of the whole case. The Jury retired about 10 i o'clock, and were still out when my letter closed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Life of Tal-pins-Wang, Chief of the Chinese Insurrection. By J Milton Machte. 12mo. pp. 371. Dix, Edwards & Co. Brittany and La Vendee. Tales and Stetches, translated from the French of Emile Souvestre. 12mo. pp. 301. The came. e and the Greeks of the Present day. By Edmond About

Same.

Greece and the Greeks of the Present day. By Edmond About.

Emo. pp. 890. The Same.

The Husband in Unh. By Austin N. Ward. 12mo. pp. 310.

Derby & Jackson.

Arthur Mervyn; or, Memoirs of the Year 1793. By Charles

Brocken Brown. 2 vois. Philadelphia: M. Poleck.

Ellicols as it is. By Fred. Gerhard. 12mo. pp. 451. Chicagot

Keen & Lee. 80d by Fowler & Wells.

The Shadow Worshiper and other Posms. By Frank Lee Benedict. 12mo. pp. 197. J. S. Reddied.

Words of Christ. By Harmon Kingsbury. 18mo. pp. 198.

Calkins & Silles.

The United States Grinsell Expedition in Search of Sir John

Franklim. By Ellira Kent Kane. New edition, 8vo.,

pp. 352. Sheldon, Bisheman & Co.

Sermots of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. Second Series. 12mo.

pp. 441. The Same.

Arctic Adventure by Sex and Land. Edited by Epes Sargent.

12mo. pp. 486. Phillips, Sampson & Co.

A Practical Tresise on Graper and Forage Plants. 3ro. pp. 226.

G. P. Putnam & G. Sampson and Conditions of

the North American Indians. By Geo. Catin. New

edition. 2 vols. 8vo. Willis P. Haarth.

Vascon-lees; A Romance of the New World. By W. Gilmore

Simms. 12mo. pp. 531. Redifield.

Smiles and Frown. By Sara A. Weste. 12mo. pp. 376. D.

Simms. 12mo. pp. 531. Redfield.
Smiles and Frowns. By Sars A. Wentz. 12mo. pp. 376. D.
Appleton & Co.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NION FERRY COMPANY INVESTIGATION.

UNION FERRY COMPANY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Ferries of the Board of Aldermen met, pursuant to adjournment, verterday afternoon, in Mr. Valentine's office. City Hall, and resumed the investigation into the affairs of the Union Ferry Company. Ald. Steers in the chair.

Sinos Mcalfine, being sworn, said he was employed until a few days since as Assistant Engineer of the Roceevelt-street Ferry from the time of its establishment; the boars made as good and perhaps better trips subsequent to its coming into the possession of the Union Ferry Company as before, until the time when one of the boats was taken off; the boats were always kept clean and repaired; while he was Engineer the boats made pretty good time; last Fa'l they left each side every twelve minutes; he is still in the employ of the Company, but in another capacity.

PHILIP F. DUSHAM of Allantic street, Brookiyn, testified that he had been employed for the last five years in painting the boats of the Company; has recently painted the inside of the cabine of the Rocevelt-street Ferry boats Eagle and Carlew, and when painted they were cleaner than boats usually were when taken off for that purpose; had always seed them before painting, and found them in a cleanly condition.

Hexary W. Collins, chief carpenter of the Company

HENRY W. COLLINS, chief carpenter of the Compa-

HEXRY W. COLLINS, chief corporar of the Company, testific a that he had repaired leakages in the Rossevelt-street Ferry boats when required, he had twenty or thirty men under him, who were constantly employed in repairing the boats of the Company, and beside these there were ten or twelve whip caronters ergaged; he had never seen a Winter which had caused more demage to the boats by ice than the last one.

BENJAMIN DOXY SWOTE—Has been ferry master of the Rosevent-street Ferry since it first swat into operation; he was not aware that the frequency of the trips had been changed since it came into the hands of the Union Ferry Company, sells no commutation tickets.

Union Ferry Company: sells no communication tickets for vehicles, before the Union Ferry Company took the for verices, before the time ferry company took the firry, there were two best run all day und 10 o clock p.m. and one boat ouring the night; there is no wonly one boat on the route, which rans from 6 a m till 9 m. mak no tries every twenty-four or thirty minutes. SERMAN WEEKS testified that the receipts in the Summer mouths between 9 and 11 o clock p. m. would tot average more than fifty cents. CHARLES DRUMBUSD, an engineer on the Rosecolt

sheet herry test ned that the boats ray as frequently after the Union Ferry C impany assumed the management as previously. The engines and orders of the

after the Union Ferry C. impany assumed the management as previously. The angines and orders of the boats were as good as those of any hate which had been in use for the same length of time. When the mouth of the slip was obstructed, it sometimes book tarnty the or thirty minutes to make a first order and the street Ferry since one month after a commenced run rung; recollected that Mr. Movem coled upon him one very figsy day at 11 coloca to know why the boat was not running; the reason was because it, was mussle to text running; the reason was because it, was mussle to do as; the steam was no ready for the boat to start as soon as practicable, which she did at a quarter past 11. Nickolas W. Vas Durse. Superiocercem of the Company, was recalled on behalf of the Company, and stated that the trips of the Rossevelt-street Ferry were note more frequently after the Union Company assumed he management than before; the boats leave toe slip every teacher minutes, and the cooling are cleas the two women employed to cleas the boats are cleas the two women employed to cleas the boats are cleas the two women employed to cleas the boats are cleas the two women employed to cleas the boats are cleas the two women employed to cleas the boats are cleas.

Mr. Perry, Secretary of the Company, stated that he leas on the Rossevelt street Ferry from May, 1856, to May, 1857, would not receipe of the example of the year existing May 1, 1856, doin not equal those of the seme month the two previous years. After some further testimony from Mr. Perry relative to the cost of boats, bridges.

the two previous years. After some further testimony from Mr. Perry relative to the cost of boats, bridges

and keeping the same in repair, (the Committee ad-

NEW AVENUE WEST OF BROADWAY.

NEW AVENUE WEST OF BROADWAY.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermer on the subject of a new avenue west of Broadway, met again yesterday afternoon in the City Library—Ald. Witson Chairman.

JOSEPH W. MYERS said be represented a pretty large interest in Church street and was opposed to the widening of that street. The expense of outling through Church street to Trinity place would be the principal expense. He wanted to know who asked for it? The owners of property in Church street certainly did not. And who was to pay the \$5,000,000 that this opening would coet? The matter was mooted some years are, And who was to pay the \$5,000,000 that this opening would cost? The matter was mooted some years ago, of widening Church street, and he as one of the property holders then opposed it; it might however, have been done at that time at a cost of \$500,000, or thereshouts—now it would cost millions. He thought that the Committee should inquire particularly who was to bear the expense. He owned several large stores on Church street, which would be destroyed, and he should not be benefited. He would be beavily taxed for the accommodation of a few people who desired a wide avenue at the upper end of the city. In conclusion, he thought the Committee in considering the matter of widening Church street, should consider the heavy assessments that property-holders on that street would be subjected to.

widening Church street should consider the heavy assessments that property holders on that street would be subjected to.

Mr. Wenderwood addressed the Committee at considerable length indexard to the project of a new avenue west of Broadway. There were two points to be considered. First: Shall we have an avenue west of Broadway? Second: Over what route shall the new avenue peas? The rapid increase of travel from north to south, through the central part of this city, imperiously demands the immediate opering of an avenue west of and as nearly parallel asipossible with Broadway, between Union square and the South Ferry. He thought the most featible and the most direct route for such as avenue was as follows: Beginning at the north-west corner of Union square, and running thence south through University place and Woos'er street to Canal street; thence crossing Canal street at right angles; leaving Canal street on the opposite side, with the same angles as Wooster street in the opposite side, with the same angles as Wooster street makes on entering Canal street, the opposite angles being equal, and running thence through two blocks and entering West Broadway and College place to Barcley street; running thence on a line with College place through two and a half blocks to Greenwich street; running theore along Greenwich street on the Battery; and running thence along to State street and the South Ferry—witching Wooster street and College place through two and a half blocks to Greenwich street; running theore along the state street and the South Ferry—witching Wooster street and College place through two and a half blocks to Greenwich street; running theore along the street and the South Ferry—witching Wooster street and the South Ferry—witching theore along the street of the Battery; and running theore along the street of the Battery; and running theore along the street of the Battery; and running theore along the street of the street of the Battery and running theore along the street of the Battery and running theor

interfered with, as such interference would be sattleglous.

Mr. Austin Jennins thought that the extension of
Church street to Trinity place below Fulton street, was
an excellent project, and would tend greatly to the
relief of Broadway. The expense of opening Greene
and Church streets as projected would be enormous.

A letter was received from Non Locawood, expressing his objection to the proposed plan of widening and untending Greenest. The grounds of his objection were:
list. The expense; it would cost probably \$4,000,000 or
\$0.000,000—the greater part of which would fail on the
public treasury. 2d. It would be unnecessary, as well
as expensive; the estensible object is to relieve Broadway, and that relief is needed below the Park, but that
relief should not be sought by divertiog travel from
other parts of the street, nor is such a measure necessary to the desired end. In concluding he says:

"The object is the relief of Broadway for he few blocks below
the Park. The wears are the making another Broadway for demolishing of the building on one side of Greene and Chursa
streats their entire length: Does not this simple statement of
itself show the natter abundity and varrangance of the
measure!

"Tared: If relief is to be obtained by means of opening or

"Tared: If relief is to be obtained by means of opening or

stream their entire length. Does not the sample stream, itself show the utter absurdity and variaragance of the measure.

"Threa! If relief is to be obtained by means of opening of extending streats, then let it be done where the presence is felt. What necessity, however, is there that all the omnibuses which, positing down Breadway and Chatham street meet at the Park, should go quite to the South Ferry? In my judgment there is none whatever: but if should be thought otherwise, their why not widen Nasau street, and let the Bower; ound buses, cartake., continue down Nasau and Broad streets to the Battery? On the other side of Broadway, Church street in high be extended from Fulton root to the Battery it that the other side of Broadway, Church street in the new of the the removal up town of Washeston and Fulton ma kets. That meruire alone would give simper all the relief needed, and just where it is needed. The amount of obstruction which them occasion is immense—much greater than is constally appreciated. So, also, the Sound, the Hodson River and Southern steemboars ought to make their landing bisher up. Such a removal of the make their lands would not only afford great relief to to the lawer sart—imply any lower point—of the city, but do more to build up and beseft our whole island than would the opening of hairs doesn new avenues."

Dr. TRAINGR, Mr. CRUTHERS, and other gentlemen addressed the Committee briefly, each offering different opinions for the relief of Broadway; after which the Committee adjourned sine die.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE OF MRS. DEAN.

On Thursday evening, Judge Davies, before when the proceedings are pending in relation to the custody of Mrs. Dean, paid a visit to the lady at the residence of her father, Mr. Boker. She was uneasy, and sad:
"For a trouble weighted upon her.
And perplexed be pright and more,
with the burden of an honor

The interview lasted over an bour. The intention, we understand, was to observe her conduct with refernce to the pencing question of her alleged unsoundness of mind: and the interview was with the so quiescence of both counsel in the case. The facts onnected with the interview have been carefully sup pressed, as they could not well be stated without th was enabled to cerive a knowledge of the circumstances which transpired, Mrs. Dean evinced nothing in her conduct characteristic of a person whose recov

was in the least impaired, though she had apparently

suffered much physically from her confinement.

After the interview Judge Davice returned to be wn residence, where he met Mr. Edwards, Mr. Spener and Mr. Dean. It was there sureed men between Judge Davice and the counsel that a commission de lunatico inquirendo chould be appointed in the case of Mrs. Dean, the commission to report to the Court on Monday afternoon next. Drs. Ogden, Metoalf, and another physician form the commission, and should the report be adverse to the idea of the a'leged issaeity, Mr. Dean's counsel will move the Court to be aside the order of injunction issued by the Court, and also to dismiss the suit commenced by Mr. Beker to annul the marriage.

ROW AT A PORTER-HOUSE.

THE POLICE BEATEN AND PRIVEN OFF. On Thursday afternoon a serious disturbance took see at a rum-hole called the "Pheasant," in Lispeaid-street. It appears that two brothers asked Budworth and a Mr. Bowers, all connected with Christy's Minetrels, called at the place and were engaged in a social drink, when some rowdies who were present inulted them. The parties seen came to blows, and the 'Christie" men were very badly beaten and turned to the street. They at once is formed officers Nesbut and Doxey of the Reserve Corps, of what had taken place, and there officers immediately proceeded to the house for the purpose of arresting the offenders. On stering the place they promptly arrested one of the rowdies, but his confederates immediately rescued him, and the officers were kicked into the street. They, however, soon returned, but met with a still warmer eception. About twenty rowdies rushed upon them is they entered the door, and best them with chairs, decanters, pitchers &c., and again kicked them into the street. Assistance was tuen procured from the Firth Ward Station House, and Lieut Martin, with a were of men, repaired to the scene of disorder. They and the front door barred, and it was not opened until all the rowdies had effected their escape through the back door. All of them had gone when the officers were admitted and none have, as yet, been arrested. The "Pheasent" is represented to be a vile place, and a resort for thieves and similar characters.

CITY ITEMS.

ACADAMY OF MUSIC. - The benefit of Maurice Santoech last night attracted the largest house of the reason, every part of the building being densely packed. The performance of to-night closes the season, when a programme of unusual attraction will be presented, for the details of which see advertise-

Theodore Eisfeld's classical soirée, the fifth of the seventh season (thirty-eighth concert), will take place at Dodworth's Academy on Tuesday, March 24. M'le Henrette Simon (second appearance in New-York), Mesers. J. Burke, J. Noll, F. Bergner, Wm. Mason,